**South America Assessment**

1. How do the Quechua preserve Incan culture? (7.3.6.B; 8.4.6.A)

1. By using the Incan language and practicing traditions such as spinning wool and weaving.
2. By continuing to worship the Incan gods and practicing human sacrifice.
3. By continuing to live in Machu Picchu, a city that has changed very little in the last 500 years.
4. Incan culture has not been preserved.

2. Which of the following was NOT an advantage Pizarro had over the Incas? (8.4.6.A; 8.4.6.D)

1. The Spanish brought diseases such as small pox and measles that the Incas weren’t immune to.
2. The Spanish had allies of local tribes.
3. The Spanish used a quipu.
4. The Spanish had advanced weapons.

3. The capital of Brazil was moved from the coast to the interior because the government wished to (7.1.6.B; 7.3.6.A)

1. develop the interior region using the resources of the rain forest.
2. provide services to people living in the rain forest.
3. move from the flooding and heavy rains that caused problems on the coast.
4. move the capital to where more people already lived.

4. Which of the following is an accurate analogy for the relationship ‘synonym’? (7.3.6.B; 1.2.8.B 1&2; 1.1.8.C E F)

A. indigenous : foreign :: immigrant : squatter

B. indigenous : native :: immigrant : Indians

C. indigenous : squatter :: migrant worker : foreigner

D. indigenous : native :: immigrant : foreigner

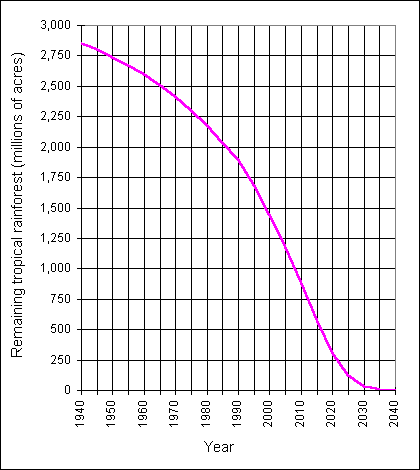
5. How do the rain forests affect the world’s supply of oxygen? (7.2.6.A; 7.2.6.B; 1.4.8.H5)

A. Rain forest plants use oxygen to make food.

B. Rain forest plants change oxygen into much-needed water.

C. The amount of rain in the rain forest produces oxygen.

D. Rain forest plants produce oxygen.

 Tropical Rainforests Remaining

<http://tropicaltreefarms.com/htm/tree_owners_news/charts/rainforest_remaining.gif>

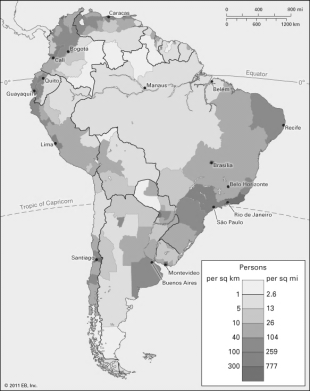
6. According to the graph above: (7.4.6.B; 2.6.8.A)

A. Rainforests will prosper in the future.

B. Ten years ago there were over 2,000 million tropical rain forests remaining.  
C. Currently there are 1,250 million tropical rain forests remaining.

D. In 30 years there will be no more rain forests.

South America Population Map

[](http://media.web.britannica.com/eb-media/88/114088-004-D0505B2F.gif)

7. Why are most densely populated areas in South America located where they are? (7.1.6.B; 7.3.6 A; 7.3.6.B; 7.3.6.C)

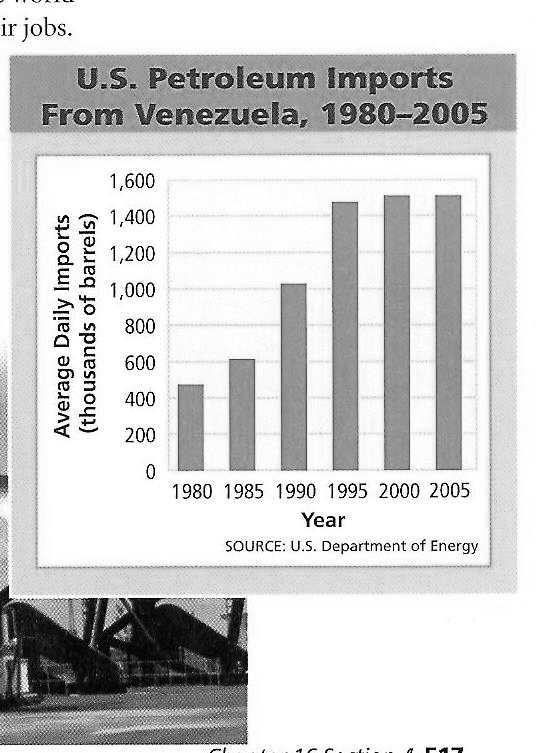
1. It is too cold to live inland in South America.
2. The rain forest and the plains are prime places for large cities.
3. Ports are important in trade, and water sources provide energy and other natural resources.
4. Mountainous regions attract farming and fishing industries.

8. How might having and using natural resources affect the economies of Latin American nations and nations such as the United States? (7.3.6.D)

1. Having natural resources makes countries dependent on other countries for secondary industries.
2. Having natural resources allows countries the opportunity to prosper by producing products for their own needs and for export.
3. Having natural resources makes countries responsible for protecting nature and wildlife habitats.
4. Having natural resources guarantees a thriving economy.

9. Which of the following are geographical physical features of South America? (7.2.6.A)

1. Isthmus, Rain Forest, Lock, Beaches
2. Pampas, Mountains, Rain Forest, Desserts
3. Hacienda, Volcanoes, Mountains, Pampas
4. Tropic of Cancer, Mestizo, Mountains, Canals



10. According to the chart above, what has happened to the US Average Daily Imports from Venezuela since the 1980’s? (7.1.6.A; 8.4.6.C)

A. They stayed the same.

B. They dropped.

C. They have risen continuously.

D. They have risen and then come to a plateau.

Essay: On a separate sheet of paper answer the following: (7.1.6; 7.3.6; 1.2.8.B4; 1.2.8.G5; 1.2.8.H5; 1.8.8.C)

Each South American nation is unique. Name one country and using at least three reasons, explain why it is different from other nations in South America.